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AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Vol. XI May, 1916 No. 5

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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER FIVE

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States—an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government, and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

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All members should receive the Magazine; any member failing to receive it, or having any suggestion to make regarding Red Cross service, will please communicate with the Secretary, American Red Cross, 1624 H street, Washington, D. C.

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SCENE IN THE DOLOMITES

Type of extremely rugged and mountainous country in which the Austrians and Italians have been fighting. The difficulties of the Red Cross organizations in affording relief may be imagined

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN | MAY, 1916 | NUMBER FIVE

A WARNING FROM AUSTRIA

The Benefits of the Dearly Bought Experience of the Austrian Red Cross Are Freely Given to America

By DR. BELA SEKELY*

DR. BELA SEKELY

THE American Red Cross has won the love and everlasting gratitude of the Austrian Red Cross from the very beginning of the war. In return I want to send a message to the American people. It is this: 'Lose no time in so organizing and specializing the service of the American Red Cross as to enable it effectually to meet the strain and disorganization of war.' I know whereof I am speaking. I went through all the sorrow, the distress, the horror of unpreparedness; for the Austrian Red Cross, in contrast to the German Red Cross, was not prepared for war. Nobody in Austria-Hungary believed that it was probable, or even possible. Then all of a sudden the conflagration burst upon us and we knew, the Austrian Red Cross knew, that we had been caught napping. Let not the American people permit their Red Cross to go through the same experience. I hope America will have no war. I hope this great country will be spared the tragedy and misery through which the countries of Europe must now pass. But I trust, just the same, that the American Red Cross and the American people will profit from our experience and prepare in time of peace for the emergencies of war."

Count Rudolph Traun, president of the Austrian Red Cross and a hereditary member of the Austrian House of Lords, said this to me. Then he continued:

"When the war broke out the Austrian Red Cross had no hospitals, only a handful of physicians, and hardly any professional nurses. Looking upon the Red Cross as something symbolical of the brotherhood of men rather than a practical organization to deal with actual war conditions, our society had only a small number of members, and consequently a limited income.

"All of a sudden I faced a condition which none of us dared to think likely to confront us in our own day. Over night our work assumed proportions we had never dreamed of. Wounded soldiers came crowding back from the front. The military hospitals were filled almost before we knew it, and thousands of other wounded men had to be taken care of. This duty fell upon our shoulders, and ours alone. So we improvised hospitals in cities, using for this purpose public buildings, school-houses, barracks, and private homes. These were all, of course,

** Dr. Bela Sekely is one of the war correspondents of the New York Sun and has given much attention to the stupendous problems of Red Cross organizations in Europe. We hope to present other articles by him through the courtesy of The Sun.*—EDITOR.

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put at our disposal free of cost. We furnished them and organized the medical staffs. You may get an idea of the magnitude of our task from the fact that at times we had as many as 93,000 beds in these improvised Red Cross hospitals.

SCARCITY OF NURSES

"It was, comparatively speaking, easy to adapt ordinary buildings for hospital purposes; but how and where to get the trained personnel? Of course there were many professional nurses to be had. But, in view of the thousands of wounded whose condition required immediate and careful attention, their number was appallingly inadequate. We organized special courses for nurses, and women and girls of all classes voluntarily rushed to equip themselves for their task of mercy. Meanwhile we did the best we could, but it was not the best that should have been done. Lack of preparation and foresight took its awful toll in suffering, infection, and preventable death. It is better not to think of those early days of trial, except to draw the lesson therefrom.

"Thanks to the splendid response which the nation gave—especially the women—conditions gradually improved. After a while we managed to supply voluntary nurses for all our hospitals and homes for the convalescent. With the single exception of the sanitary personnel placed at our disposal by the army, we have availed ourselves almost exclusively of the services of women, in order to make up for the shortage in professional nurses. They gave so good an account of themselves and proved so reliable in any emergency, so dependable in spite of the hardships they underwent, that in one of our large hospitals, accommodating 1,600 dangerously wounded soldiers, there is not a person in attendance who was a professional nurse at the outbreak of the war.

"No one in the service of the Austrian Red Cross hospital receives any pay. The gentlemen in charge of administrative duties, as well as civilian physicians and nurses, work voluntarily and gratuitously. The only exceptions are the medical officers of the army, who naturally draw their regular pay whether serving in the field or in our hospitals.

"But let me tell you, as briefly as possible, of other things than hospital work. In the midst of the war our task has grown and expanded. To begin with, there is a Red Cross delegate with each of our army corps. It is his duty to observe, to suggest improvements, and give us new ideas. In the first months of the war we organized mobile material depots as a result of the recommendations of our delegates.

"Before speaking of these mobile material depots I want to mention that when war broke out I at once, on my own responsibility, gave orders to buy tremendous quantities of medical and sanitary supplies. In a few weeks our depots, which occupy six large buildings, were stocked to the ceilings. People shook their heads and thought me reckless. They said that the war never could last long enough to need $1,500,000 worth of sanitary supplies. That this provision was justified has been shown by the necessity which has arisen since then to replenish these stores in order to meet the awful demand for these means of relieving suffering, while some of the things which we had purchased abundantly are now priceless and cannot be replaced, as they cannot be procured anywhere in Europe for any amount of money.

"Thanks to this fortunate purchase, we have been able to organize effectively and to supply fully our mobile material depots; and whenever the field or base hospitals and base depots of the army medical service are out of any kind of supplies their need is immediately met by these mobile depots. On my last trip to the front I counted in one of these mobile depots 300 different kinds of articles, costly and rare medicaments, dressings, fresh linen, refreshing drinks; also simple things like canes, slippers, and playing cards and other games, which give so much joy to the soldiers in the hospitals. These mobile depots also keep on replenishing the fixed material depots which we have established at important railroad centers near the front. From these fixed depots passing hospital trains and trains conveying the sick and wounded, which are often improvised, are supplied with dressings, medicaments, and other necessities.

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A HAZARDOUS JOURNEY

Austrian soldiers lowering a wounded comrade down a mountain side

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COUNT RUDOLPH TRAUN

President of the Austrian Red Cross, who generously reveals the problems encountered by his organization at the outbreak of the war and gives America some sound advice.

"Two Red Cross physicians have also designed special sanitary motor-truck outfits, which consist of three trucks, each one containing a carefully selected assortment of sanitary material. These have been wonderfully designed. There is a place for everything and everything always in its place. The inside reminds one of a wardrobe trunk, or, better still, of a condensed hospital stock room, which they virtually are. No essential is omitted, although the requirements of compactness, lightness, and accessibility taxed to the utmost the ingenuity of the inventors, who had to leave out a good deal of the usual hospital equipment. These sanitary motor-truck outfits have proved so successful that the German Red Cross soon ordered similar ones constructed for its use. Needless to add, they are standardized to the last detail.

TRAINS MADE INTO HOSPITALS

"These sanitary truck outfits are stationed at the terminals of the railroad nearest to the battle front. With the contents of one of these three truck outfits a common freight train of 50 box-cars can in a short time be transformed into a well appointed hospital train. Besides medical and surgical apparatus, they contain cots, stretchers, covers, pillows, crutches, etc. When a freight train has thus been transformed into a provisional hospital train, the three-truck outfit is loaded on it at its rear, and as soon as the train is filled with sick and wounded it is rushed back to the nearest connections with an available regular hospital train. When this is done the motor trucks are separated from the train, their contents repacked ship-shape, so that the outfit can immediately be sent back to the terminal near the front, while the now empty box-cars can be loaded with ammunition or food or used otherwise independently; and the process is repeated over and over.

"While visiting last summer at the Galician front I saw our poor soldiers, who had been marching for hours in the scorching heat, just dying for a cooling drink or else for a cup of coffee. Forced marches do not permit of much rest or catering to the needs of the troops. They simply have to get to a certain place as quickly as possible. There is not even time to look out for the sick. Seeing how much human suffering resulted from this, I organized mobile refreshment stations, which, provided with portable kitchens and accessories, were placed at

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VIEW OF COZY SAN NICOLAI, ON THE DANUBE, AUSTRIA: A RESTFUL CHANGE FROM SCENES OF STRIFE

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AUSTRIAN RED CROSS NURSES INSPECTING THE DEAD AFTER A BATTLE IN THE CARPATHIANS

street crossings and other points along the route of the marching army. Our presence there was the occasion for a few minutes of blessed rest, during which the weary marchers were refreshed.

"A similar service was organized covering all the important railroad stations throughout the Dual Monarchy. Trains carrying soldiers to the front or bringing back wounded men stop at these stations and the men are served with soup, sandwiches, buttered bread, chocolate, cigarettes, and so on. Young ladies belonging to the best families in the monarchy show pluck and devotion in keeping up this service, both day and night.

"In addition to the sanitary organization and to the refreshment service I have been describing, we have organized several other departments, which are doing excellent work. Among them is the news department, which searches out intelligence of prisoners and informs their families. This department has also the privilege of making inquiries by telegraph about soldiers at the front who have given no sign of life for a long period of time, in order to allay the anxious suspense of their relatives. Another department takes charge of correspondence between the prisoners and their families, and, with the assistance of the Swiss Red Cross, manages to send money orders to prisoners of war

"Thus we have reached a point where the admirable work of our volunteers and the efficiency of our organization have effaced the last trace of the nightmare of our early days, when we knew men were dying for lack of an adequate national organization, and were compelled to build up our organization while at the same time raising the funds to do so.

"When the war is over the work of reorganizing our Red Cross will begin. Then we will have to start organizing for the future and applying the lessons of this war. I have decided to devote my entire life to this work. The idea I have in mind is to form skeleton organizations with trained reserves which can at a moment's notice be taken from their civilian occupations.

"The first thing to do will be to keep together our experienced personnel, men and women. It would not do, however,

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ARCHDUCHESS MARIE THERESE NURSING AUSTRIAN WOUNDED

to keep them idle; so the most sensible thing for the Red Cross to do will be to found a number of hospitals for general medical and surgical service. These hospitals will be in the centers for our peace-footing skeleton organizations

"Then we will have to increase our membership to a large extent. During the war we have quadrupled the number of our members, but that still is not enough. Not counting the expenditures of our new war branches throughout the country, the Vienna Central Committee of the Austrian Red Cross has spent so far about fifteen million kronen ($3,000,000). This money came in during the last 18 months in the form of donations, much of it from the United States, which I hereby gratefully acknowledge. We also received quantities of sanitary material from America; and, considering that some of the articles can be gotten only with difficulty in Europe, or not at all, the American gifts were certainly a precious boon to our suffering soldiers

"We have organized also a medical department which is going to make recommendations for the future, based on the lessons of the present war. We intend also to keep our central depot in Vienna fully stocked with supplies of all kinds, so as not to be placed in the distressing situation in which we found ourselves at the outbreak of the war. In short, we are going to organize, get members, and make our Red Cross efficient in time of peace. This is what the American people should do on their part."

* * * * *

The gratitude of both sides in the great European war for the continuous efforts of the American Red Cross to distribute medical and surgical supplies is reflected in letters lately received at National Headquarters in Washington

"Permit me to seize this opportunity of again expressing our very high appreciation of the splendid contributions received through the American Red Cross and add a word of praise for the splendid manner in which these supplies are packed and the intelligent arrangement of the same," writes James R. Barbour, of the American Relief Clearing-house in Paris "We have many interesting problems to solve here as you have, and it is a great pleasure to feel that we are working together for the same fine end"

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VISCOUNTESS BENOIST D'AZY

Daughter of Marquis de Vogue, President of the French Red Cross. The Viscountess has been actively engaged in nursing the wounded ever since the outbreak of the European war and has been decorated for her indefatigable service

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American Ambulance Work in France

Our Original Unit Has Transported Over 16,000 Wounded—Three Sections Now Under American Red Cross. A Letter from Mr. Harjes

SPLENDID work is being done by the American Ambulance Corps organizations in France, and three sections now with the French army are under the American Red Cross. Mr. H. Herman Harjes, President of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, which is the official representative for France of the American Red Cross, tells of the activities of the ambulance corps at the front in a letter to National Headquarters in Washington.

"The original American Red Cross ambulance unit is doing very good and satisfactory work in every respect," says Mr. Harjes "It has transported up to date about 16,000 wounded. All the men are very devoted and full of energy, and the service they are rendering is much appreciated.

"Some weeks ago the General Headquarters expressed the desire that all American units, and in fact all Americans working with the army in connection with the transport of wounded, should come in under the American Red Cross, and asked me if I would take up the matter with you, their object being to centralize all the good work being done through one responsible channel and in order to establish a thorough and proper control. Hence my various cables to the Red Cross Society. It was a great satisfaction to the General Headquarters when you kindly gave your consent to this being done.

"A unit known as the 'American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps,' having Mr. Richard Norton at its head, has now come under the American Red Cross His section was, up to quite recently, under the British Red Cross and has been doing excellent work. As soon as I have more details as to the amount of wounded transported, etc., I will send you a report.

SKI SLEIGHS TRANSPORT WOUNDED

"I have also lately organized a Ski Section for the transport of wounded on ski-sleighs. This section has just commenced operating in the Vosges and is also doing good and valuable work (written in February). There are, therefore, now three transport sections in the French army under the American Red Cross.

"All the volunteer American work in the field has been really splendidly done and is extremely appreciated by everybody. Unfortunately there is no doubt that there is need for more help, particularly in the very line of transportation for the wounded.

"I am most desirous of bringing about the creation of two new regular sections of 22 cars, these to be attached to a division in the field.

"Up to now the sections have been composed entirely either of Ford cars or in some instances of different cars of various makes. Experience has shown that, with the exception of certain localities where the light car may be more handy to get over bad roads, the best equipment of a section is a uniform make of strong, big, high-powered cars, allowing of a large ambulance body for five or six men lying down and as many as 15 to 20 sitting, with plenty of power to do quick evacuation work when fully loaded; these cars to be intermixed possibly with

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half a dozen lighter cars to cope with special conditions.

FORTY-FOUR CHASSIS ARE NEEDED

"Do you think it would be possible to get donated, say, 44 chassis, of which, say, 32 high-powered, big cars and 12 light cars, and to get sufficient funds for the building here of 44 ambulance tops at a cost of 1,000 francs each, the cars to have as drivers American volunteers and to be put under the American Red Cross? If this could be accomplished, it would be a *very great* and needed help and reflect further credit on the already wonderful work of the American Red Cross here in France.

"The uniforming and the necessary funds for the upkeep of the personnel, it seems to me, could possibly be found here, and consequently all which it is desired should be donated in America is the chassis and the ambulance tops."

Should any one desire to contribute toward Mr. Harjes' plan for these much-needed new ambulance corps, the Red Cross will be glad to undertake the necessary purchasing of the ambulances.

"The imagination of those at home has not been able to grasp the stupendous quantities of everything demanded in this war," says a recent leaflet issued by the American Relief Clearing House in Paris. "Engagements take place of which but little mention is made, each more deadly and more bloody than any battle of our civil war."

The officers of the American Relief Clearing House are: Honorary Presidents, Hon. Myron T. Herrick and Hon. Robert Bacon; President, Mr. H. Herman Harjes; Vice-President, Mr. Whitney Warren; Secretary, Mr. Charles Carroll; Treasurer, Hon. J. Ridgeley Carter; Director General, Mr. H. O. Beatty.

CONSTANT NEED OF ASSISTANCE

"Yesterday we distributed to the *grands blesses* of a fine hospital some small bags containing various comforts, which had been carefully prepared and sent over by one of the societies in America," continues the pamphlet. "One man got a sweater, one a suit of underclothes, one a couple of pairs of socks—there were only 30 in all; each received a package of chocolate and some other little trinket. To one man's lot fell a harmonicum, which brought him much joy, as he knew how to play it, but mostly because of the pleasure that it would give to his little child when he took it home. The bright-colored bag containing these various things was hung at the bedpost of each man, and all these delightful evidences of sympathy from the outside world brought new life into this brave and uncomplaining atmosphere. But the thing that each man cherished most was the joy of welcoming the little human note contained in each bag—a strange thing, but this was true in every case. The man whose back was fatally broken, the man whose legs had just been cut off, and the man who was about to die, all clasped these little notes closely. Ah! could you but see with your own eyes the immense amount of joy and of real helpfulness such an outpouring of sympathy brings to each little community, you could not rest from doing your share to have this splendid work spread as generally as possible.

"There are hospitals here that are so poor in bandages that they have to use old ones over and over again, washing them as best they can. There are hospitals here that are obliged to use their old sheets, and only by adroit management are they able to have them cleaned once in a while. There are men here who have to be moved without sufficient clothing to cover them. We are in need of bandages of all kinds, gauze, cotton, absorbent and non-absorbent, and especially at this time large quantities of hospital shirts, pajamas, sheets, and, for the summer, cotton socks."

OUTLINE OF WORK BEING DONE

The American Relief Clearing House defines its activities as follows:

1. We are receiving and forwarding to hospitals in every department of France and for refugees, wherever they may be, supplies provided by the American Red Cross and all the prominent relief organizations in the United States; also contributions from manufacturers and from private individuals.

2. We are aiding in teaching those blinded in battle new trades, such as

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stenography, typewriting, telephone exchange, basket-weaving, etc. These trades are learned with remarkable rapidity, and the blind, though much depressed without employment, become filled with happiness when this work is offered to them.

3. We provide limbs for the mutilated. One cavalry man, whose leg was shot away, when furnished with a fine American wooden leg, entered joyously upon his new profession of instructor of horsemanship at a military academy.

4. Advance information enables us to send supplies to meet the human wrecks who are repatriated by the thousands from the invaded districts—many insane, many in the various stages of tuberculosis, all sick.

5. We are aiding the Belgians, the Serbians, and the Montenegrins.

6. We handle all shipments of gifts from America to France, receiving and distributing not only all things sent to us, but all gifts to France that come from other organizations. Generally supplies come by the French line, which most generously carries all these gifts free from New York to Bordeaux, where they are entered free of customs and transported to Paris through the courtesy of the French government. Here they are taken by our trucks to our warehouse, recorded, ticketed, and again sent on their way free of all expense or trouble to the donor after they leave New York.

7. We are continually investigating the varying and various conditions for relief work and have exceptional sources of information — governmental, semi-official, and private.

GRATITUDE OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS

THE following letter has been received from the German Red Cross, addressed to the American Red Cross:

"Since we expressed the thanks of the German Red Cross for the energetic and unusually helpful assistance in our endeavors by the American Red Cross we have again received a large and valuable gift from the same source that is convincing proof of the exceedingly beneficent activities of the American Red Cross. We rejoice over this new gift, which will help to alleviate and heal the wounds our sons have suffered in this great conflict.

"We desire to repeat the assurance of our warmest gratitude and heartfelt thanks. We respectfully request that these expressions of our feelings be kindly extended to all who have taken part in the utterly unselfish work of beneficence of the American Red Cross. We beg that our heartiest and warmest thanks be transmitted to every donor. May each be assured that his gift was welcome, and that our thanks come from full and comforted hearts."

After October, 1915, the American Red Cross was unable to secure any permits from the British government for the safe conduct of hospital supplies for the sick and wounded of Germany and the other Central Powers. In January, 1916, Mr. Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee, after a conference with the British Ambassador at Washington, secured permits for a shipment on January 18, 1916. This is the shipment above referred to.

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THE SPARK OF HUMANITY IN WAR

A French Red Cross ambulance squad in rainy, muddy weather is here shown tenderly caring for a severely wounded German who, according to the story accompanying the photograph, was purposely "winged" only when he was trying to cut a French ground telephone wire under orders. The French recognized his heroism and strove to stop him without killing him. This they did and promptly rescued him.

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SERVING THE COMMON CAUSE

The Story of St. Louis and Her Red Cross "Factory"

By Hon. CHARLES NAGEL

Formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor

THEN MANY respects the reports of Red Cross work in the United States during the great war will undoubtedly furnish a true record of what was actually done. There will be an accurate account of the amount of money and material provided; but no complete history of sympathy, energy, and thought can ever be written. We will be told who were the physicians and the nurses to give their services and, often enough, their lives for the Red Cross cause; but we will never have an adequate account of the splendid spirit which animated these representatives of the Red Cross or of the real sacrifices which they made. Nor can we ever have accurate report of the many committees and organizations, in no way connected with the American Red Cross, through whose agency countless people gave generously of their means and their devotion.

It is, however, possible to give some description of many phases of the work in different sections of the country that must be both inspiring and instructive for the future. It may be interesting, for illustration, to describe the experience of particular localities—not with any desire to make comparisons, but rather to show how, in spite of many obstacles and sometimes misrepresentations, the Red Cross spirit triumphed. The case of St. Louis furnishes a good example, because in some quarters the false impression had gained ground that substantially little or no Red Cross work was done in this city. How much was really contributed cannot be stated. No doubt the individual contributions to the American Red Cross can be collected; but probably no record will ever be made of the many special contributions, individually or collectively, to this or that nation. Nor will it be possible to determine what funds were sent from the interior to the larger collection centers in the East.

EQUIPPING THE WORKROOM

Be that as it may, in one respect at least the city of St. Louis gave an illustration of such effective work that it is deserving of special notice. As early as November 16, 1914, a very considerable undertaking was launched

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and was carried through a period of six months. Under the auspices of the American Red Cross, the St. Louis Red Cross Women's Relief Committee was organized. A central workroom, known as the Red Cross "factory," with all its equipment, was loaned or given free. It was located in a down-town office building, accessible from any part of the city. The department stores, sewing-machine companies, and furniture stores loaned the equipment for the entire period of six months. The chairman of the committee was a volunteer, as were all her assistants in the workroom, with the exception of two experienced factory forewomen and an office clerk, whose salaries were paid by special donation. An expert accountant gave his services several times a week, and even the work of packing and boxing the finished garments was done by a professional whose services were given free.

All materials used were bought, the wholesale houses having the cutting of garments done free on their power machines. Private automobiles carried the goods and garments from one place to another. Even the ends of cloth were made into baby socks, caps, blankets, jackets, etc., and the final cuttings were saved and woven into bath-room rugs and bags, which were sold, the proceeds being used for further work. A great variety of garments—those for refugees, as well as hospital garments and supplies—were made.

The problem of the unemployed was very serious during that winter, and the plan included the giving of employment to women especially recommended by one of four social-service agencies—one non-sectarian, one Protestant, one Catholic, and one Jewish. These agencies personally investigated the women sent for work. No woman was kept for more than three consecutive days (although the society that sent her had the right to return her for reëmployment), the daily rate being one dollar for machine work and seventy-five cents for hand work.

"FACTORY" STARTS WITHOUT FUNDS

The factory was started with volunteer workers because of the absence of funds. At the end of the first week there were employed ten women a day, the second week twenty-five, and from that time on for three months from fifty to sixty, and during the last two months from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five women a day. In many instances women who had been paid returned to work without pay, because they became interested and were glad to help.

The committee's work was so arranged that every day of the month was provided with its definite staff of workers and repeated itself in the same order throughout the winter. The chairman of the Membership Committee secured a volunteer chairman for each day of the month; that chairman in turn asked twelve captains, one for each of the twelve sections of the workroom; each captain in turn secured ten or more aids. They came at 9 a. m. and remained until 5 p. m. The paid workers came at 8.30 a. m. and left at 5.30 p. m. An account was kept of the number of garments finished, not merely started, by each section, as well as a record of the total day's output

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of all sections together. This induced progress of each section, as well as enthusiasm to make the total day's work compare favorably with previous days. Certain women organizations would take special days, such as literary clubs, church clubs, equal suffrage leagues, Masonic orders, etc. There were also special church days, when members of all churches of a particular denomination in the city would come.

All this was accomplished without any public appeal for money, either by solicitation or the giving of entertainments; and though the work started with only funds enough to carry it on for a few weeks, the money never failed to come in as it was needed.

In addition to the central workroom, or Red Cross factory, there were various branches in different parts of the city, as well as throughout the State. These branches were self-supporting and did their own buying, as well as their own cutting and sewing. They were permitted for that reason to designate a particular country to which they wished their work sent, and these designations were in all respects carried out by the St. Louis Red Cross factory, to which all their work was delivered.

In St. Louis the Provident Association is an institutional member of the American Red Cross. Permission was accordingly obtained to give a part of the garments made to that institution for distribution among the poor of the city. In this way three purposes were served for every dollar spent: First, relief at home; second, relief abroad; and, third, the employment of deserving women in the city.

RED CROSS SPIRIT PREVAILS

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the entire undertaking is the spirit which was manifested throughout these six months of work. The coöperation between the volunteers and those who were in charge of the undertaking and participated in the work itself and the women who worked for pay was perfect. So true was this that it was constantly commented upon, and even led to inquiries and visits from different parts of the country. The spirit of neutrality was absolute. Representatives of every phase of sympathy, opinion, or antecedents coöperated without question for the common cause. All religions were represented, and all worked together in the unity of spirit that was a practical demonstration of universal brotherhood. Nowhere was preference given in any sense. No days were designated for work to assist the people of this, that, or the other country. Particular societies, organizations, or churches took charge of particular days. But the result of all the work contributed to in this fashion by all the forces was for the benefit of the sufferers of all nations alike. Everything was forwarded to the American Red Cross to be distributed by it, in full reliance that the judgment of the Red Cross authorities, based upon experience and knowledge, was best calculated to secure an equitable distribution. In other words, while the material contribution secured in this way reached a total of 59,679 garments, and while the committee had 6,371 days' work from volunteers and gave 6,350 days of paid work to unemployed women, this by no means expresses the real achievement. The unity of effort, the mutual respect and toleration, the readiness to serve the common cause of suffering, no matter how occasioned, constituted a signal triumph of a truly American spirit.

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ARRIVAL AT EL PASO OF FIRST OF SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE U. S. ARMY PUNITIVE EXPEDITION WHICH WAS SENT INTO MEXICO FOLLOWING THE RAID ON COLUMBUS, N. M., BY VILLA AND HIS OUTLAWS, MARCH 9

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CHICAGO LEADS

A Spirited Account of How the Big Lake Shore City Ploughed Ahead for the Red Cross

By CHARLES LEE BRYSON

WHEN the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross outlined its recent membership campaign and went out after 10,000 new members in ten days, the Chapter had fewer than 1,000 members, and the national organization approximately 30,000. When Chicago's vigorous campaign of ten days closed the Chapter had 13,000 members, and enthusiasm here aroused, coupled with the good effect of the District of Columbia Chapter's success in increasing its membership from 1,000 to 7,000, contributed substantially to swelling the membership of the American Red Cross in different parts of the United States until at this writing the Red Cross has a membership considerably above 50,000. This is an account of Chicago's achievement

The first step was taken by the officers of the Chicago Chapter, A. A. Sprague, II, chairman; Orson Smith, treasurer, and John J. O'Connor, director of the Central Division of the national organization. As their very first step they chose a campaign manager; the results show how well they chose. He was Marquis Eaton, an attorney and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, better known in this city as the man who managed the "Sane Fourth" campaign which made the national holiday less like a battlefield.

MR. EATON'S PLAN OF ACTION

Mr Eaton chose the time for his campaign and fixed on the ten days between the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington. True, it included an inordinate number of Sundays and holidays; but the patriotic appeal more than offset this disadvantage. For a working organization Mr. Eaton fixed on a Committee of One Hundred, each member of which should pledge himself to bring in, either personally or through his lieutenants, 100 members. A luncheon was given, at which this committee of one hundred was largely made up

Then, to get the backing of the Association of Commerce, Mr. Eaton went before that body at one of its formal luncheons and in a notable speech told those business men some new things. He told them that the American Red Cross is not a mere benevolent enterprise, but a business agency, and as such entitled to their time and attention and energy. Here are some extracts from that address:

"The movement to acquaint 10,000 Chicago men, women, and children with the work of the American Red Cross, through inducing them to become members of the Chicago Chapter under a nominal membership fee of one dollar per year, presents a direct business issue as much as if it were a movement with respect to uniform bills of lading, standard fire insurance policies, or negotiable warehouse receipts.

"This is true because the Red Cross is the only agency the nation has through which a community may transact, in an efficient way, the enormous volume of emergency business which is incident to any great calamity.

"Why recruit such an agency in normal times? We do not know when fire will attack our houses or our factories. As Mr. Taft has said, 'when the fire-bells ring there is no time to build engines, perfect a water supply, train firemen, borrow or buy horses. They must be ready or they might as well not be at all.'

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Mc Kelt Photo, Chicago

MR. MARQUIS EATON

A prominent attorney who is chairman of the Membership Campaign Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross.

"The same business judgment that affirms the necessity of maintaining a fire department to meet individual tragedy must concede the necessity of maintaining the Red Cross to meet community tragedy. On all occasions of great public calamity the sympathy of our people stimulates them to generous giving. The funds aggregate thousands upon thousands of dollars. The question whether the administration is efficient and applies 100 per cent of the contribution direct to the work of relief is a business question of immense importance. We want our gifts to give relief. We do not want them wasted while some emotional and untrained committee is *learning* what the Red Cross knows from long experience."

IMPORTANCE OF BEING PREPARED

Mr. Eaton convinced those practical business men that it was not only good humanity, but good business, to build up an efficient organization to handle emergency relief work instead of pulling them away from their desks to take up unaccustomed committee work every time disaster laid its hand on the community. He so convinced them that many of them signed an agreement to circulate Red Cross membership blanks among their employees — a concession never before granted to any organization of whatever character; also their weekly newspaper, "Chicago Commerce," published Mr Eaton's address in full, with an editorial appeal for all business men to help him.

Then Mr. Eaton and Mr. O'Connor went before the directors of the Chicago Woman's Club, the largest of its kind in the world, and made addresses which resulted in the club indorsing the campaign and adopting a resolution that each of the 2,000 members should become a member of the Red Cross. Further, Mrs. Helen Ward Cooley, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, gave a luncheon, to which she invited the presidents of 50 other women's organizations in Cook County, and had Messrs. Eaton and O'Connor address them. Each of these presidents in turn pledged herself to bring her entire club, if possible, into the Red Cross fold.

Folders were printed and mailed to a select list of citizens, a circular letter was mailed to all the prominent business men of the city, and warm indorsements were secured from public men everywhere. Governor Willis of Ohio, Bishop McDowell of the Methodist Church, Superintendent Shoop of the Chicago schools, Governor Philipp of Wisconsin, Governor Dunne of Illinois, Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, and other notables gave their unqualified approval of the Red Cross and the campaign to enlarge its membership.

All this work and a hundred other details were merely preliminary to the real opening of the campaign, which was fixed for February 12—Lincoln's Birthday. It had been intended to have either President Wilson or former President Taft, if possible, come to Chicago and open the campaign with a speech on Lincoln's Birthday; but the President was chained

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to the White House by state duties and Mr. Taft had lecture engagements of long standing, so the officers of the Chicago Chapter and the Committee of One Hundred went at their task without this added stimulus.

COMMENDABLE RIVALRY DEVELOPS

From the very first there was great rivalry among members of the Committee of One Hundred for leadership, as to both time and numbers. Several members "beat the barrier" and actually had signed more than their allotted number of new members before the formal opening of the campaign. The very first of these was Mr. Ralph Poole. Mr. J. B. Forgan, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Chicago, had 200 members on his list when Lincoln's Birthday dawned. Mr. Orson Smith, president of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company and treasurer of the Chicago Chapter, also had more than 100 members on that day.

There was an exciting race for membership between Mr. Samuel Insull, head of the electric light company, and Mr. Charles Wacker, president of the Chicago Plan Commission, and always among the foremost when any public work or any charity, public or private, is afoot. Though he was not a member of the Committee of One Hundred and had not pledged himself to undertake anything, Mr. Insull took such interest in the Red Cross that he went among his employees and friends and got more than 1,800 members. But by energetic campaigning among his many friends in public life, Mr. Wacker carried off the honors with more than 2,000 new members to his credit.

From the day the campaign was planned until it closed a systematic publicity campaign was carried on. Every newspaper in the city gave freely of its news columns, and day by day they published accounts of the progress of the campaign. They were furnished not only the usual appeals for membership and figures of what had already been done, but they were given the little "human interest" touches of the daily happenings in connection with the work—features which they were glad to use for their

MR. CHARLES H. WACKER

A public-spirited Chicagoan who personally recruited 2,000 members for the American Red Cross

news value, and not merely "to help the cause."

SIDELIGHTS ON CAMPAIGN

For instance, there was the widow who had lost her husband and several children in the wreck of the steamer *Eastland* in the Chicago River the summer before. The Red Cross had handled the relief work on that occasion, and this widow knew what the organization means to those overwhelmed by misfortune; so she came to the Red Cross office with her dollar and asked to be made a member.

"Of course I want to belong," she said, "but I didn't know, until I read it in the paper, that the President wanted folks like us—just poor people—to become members."

There were the ten little deaf girls in an institution who had not the money for ten memberships; but they saved their

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Edmondson Photo Cleveland

MR JOHN J O'CONNOR

Director of the Central Division of the American Red Cross, whose energy and initiative have done much to make the Chicago Chapter's membership record. He is now directing a similar effort in Cleveland, Ohio

pennies until each had ten, and they sent ten dimes to the Red Cross with the request that one of their number be made a member, so that they could all take turns reading THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Then there were the twenty Chinese employed in a chop-suey restaurant who wanted to be of service to the land of their adoption They sent their names and their money, and such was their enthusiasm that they grew very impatient over the delay in getting their Red Cross buttons, the supply running low just then.

All these stories, and others of a like nature, the newspapers were very glad to have, and every line of publicity aided the campaign.

When the formal campaign closed, on Washington's Birthday, and the returns were all in and results checked, it was found that Chicago had done even better than she had promised, and instead of 10,000 new members had taken in some 12,000. The result was due, in the main, to the energy of the chapter officers, to their wise selection of a campaign manager, to the coöperation of the foremost men and women of the city, and to the publicity so freely given by all the newspapers of the city.

The entire list of members, card indexed and housed in a handsome cabinet, was presented to former President Taft, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, when he was the guest of the Chicago Chapter at luncheon on St. Patrick's Day; and in making the presentation speech Campaign Manager Eaton hurled Chicago's friendly defiance to other cities of the nation, saying that this city has and means to maintain the lead in Red Cross affairs for all time to come, and that even now an extension of the campaign is being considered, with a goal of 25,000 members for Chicago.

The names of the "Ten Thousand Members in Chicago" Red Cross Committee to whose efforts is due Chicago's wonderful advance in Red Cross membership follow:

Marquis Eaton, Chairman; O. J. Abell, Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis, Edgar H. Bancroft, Miss Adeline T. Bartelme, G. T. Bauer, Ernest Beifeld, Mrs. Charles H. Betts, Mrs. I. S. Blackwelder, Miss Anita Blair, Mrs. Edwin W. Ryerson, Joseph K. Brittain, James Edgar Brown, William M. Cahn, Caleb H. Canby, Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, A. J. Cermak, John A. Cervenka, Chicago Woman's Club (5 units), Joseph M. Cudahy, Joseph H. Defrees, Charles L. Dering, Joseph Deutsch, Mrs. Samuel W. Earle.

F. M. Fairfield, James B. Forgan, Stephen H. Foster, Dr. H. W. Gentles, Michael W. Girten, Julius Goldzier, A. H. Gross, Ralph R. Hawxhurst, H. H. Hettler, W. G. Hibbard, Mrs. R. W. Holmes, Mrs Wm. H. Hubbard, Joseph Husband, Edmund K. Jarecki, Sherman C. Kingsley, Peter S. Lambros, Victor F. Lawson, Mrs. Wm. R. Linn, E. C. Lowe, Mrs. E G. Markey, Mrs. John MacWilliams, John Lee Mahin, A. Fletcher

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Marsh, Mrs. Howard R. Maxwell, Dr. L. L. McArthur.

George A. McKinlock, John P. McGoorty, Roy McWilliams, Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, Hubert F. Miller, J. J. Mitchell, Henry C. Morris, Seymour Morris, Mrs. Chas. H. Morse, Jr., F. I. Moulton, Miss A. Emily Napieralski, Charles J. O'Connor, P. J. O'Keeffe, H. J. Patten, James A. Patten, Mrs. H. F. Payne, C. S. Peterson, Ralph H. Poole, J. H. Prost, George M. Reynolds, H. H. Riddle, Jacob Ringer, F. T. Simmons, Harold C. Smith, Orson Smith, John F. Smulski, A. A. Sprague, II, Paul Steinbrecher, Rev. George Craig Stewart, Homer A. Stillwell, Silas H. Strawn, Francis W. Taylor, Lucius Teter, Mrs. Frederick Tice, Mrs. Frederick K. Tracy, Daniel P. Trude, J. H. Tufts, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Joseph Z. Uhlir, Charles H. Wacker, Miss Elizabeth L. Waller, Mrs. Wm. D. Washburn, West Side Co-Educational Club, Harry A. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Gaynor Wilson, Charles C. Willson, Mrs. W. G. Wood.

Sinking of the Hospital Ship "Portugal"

ON APRIL 1 the American Red Cross received the following cable from the Russian Red Cross:

"On the 17th of March, at half past eight in the morning, the hospital ship *Portugal*, belonging to our Society, was attacked at anchor in the Black Sea by a submarine enemy and sank with 115 persons, including a number of its sanitary personnel. Seeing that the name of the hospital ship *Portugal* had been officially announced to the governments of the enemy and had been painted with the exterior signs required by Article 5 of the Hague Convention of 1907, all excuse is excluded. The Russian Red Cross Society protests with all its possible power against this outrageous act, being a grave infraction of the Convention of The Hague of 1907."

Upon receipt of this dispatch an inquiry was sent to the German Embassy regarding the sinking of this hospital ship. The Ambassador, by wireless, asked information from the German government. In reply there was sent to the American Red Cross the following information:

"'The Turkish government published the following report of the commander of the Turkish submarine which sank the steamer *Portugal:* 'The ship was sighted during the night from March 29 to March 30 steering toward landing place. When the day cleared up it was ascertained that the ship was deeply laden and towed several deeply laden punts with numerous occupants. The commander and the officers of the submarine were justified in believing that the ship was a transport going to land troops and materials. The ship was painted gray with a small red line. She flew the Russian merchant flag, no Geneva flag was hoisted, and her name was invisible. The first torpedo fired at her did not hit. After the firing of the second torpedo, which hit below the bridge, a violent rolling explosion occurred inship. This explosion was undoubtedly due to large quantities of explosives stored on board.

" 'Immediately after the torpedoing a Russian destroyer attacked the submarine.

" 'The Russian affirmation that the ship had been hit by two torpedoes is untrue.

" 'The Turkish government regrets if persons have perished who have been exclusively in the service of the Red Cross. The responsibility, however, incumbs to the Russian government, which transported such persons on a ship serving at the same time for warfare against the Ottoman Empire. The tenth convention agreed upon on the Peace Conference of 1907 and alluded to in this Turkish report prescribes that hospital ships must be painted white, with green or red stripe one meter and a half large, and must fly the Red Cross flag.' "

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Upper: A corner of the Red Cross big sale and Mi-careme Ball attended by the President and Mrs. Wilson at Washington. Over $[illegible] was realized for the American Red Cross Endowment Fund. In the group are Mrs. Vance McCormick, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. George Howard.

Lower: Ten [illegible] girls [illegible] the Red Cross [illegible]

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BAGS

By MABEL T. BOARDMAN

Of the American Red Cross Executive Committee

A BAG plays as essential a part in the paraphernalia of the feminine world as does the ball in the masculine world of amusement! The desire to provide women with bags of every kind and description dear to their souls and to help provide the American Red Cross with a greatly needed endowment fund led the very faithful Red Cross Chapter of the District of Columbia to undertake a bag sale. True, Washington some years ago completed its quota of the endowment fund, being one of the very few places that has done so. But Washington, where the Red Cross is concerned, is ambitious to do not merely what it is asked to do, but, with real joy in patriotic service, to do still more. The Chapter had just completed a membership campaign when, without aid from National Headquarters, except for an exhibit, it secured a membership of 7,000—one to every fifty of the population.

MRS. WILSON, PATRONESS-IN-CHIEF

Inspired by this success, the bag sale was entered into. The interest and cooperation of hundreds of women were enlisted. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the wife of the President, who is President of the American Red Cross, loaned her name as patroness-in-chief. The table of miscellaneous bags was under the Congressional women, and of this Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Champ Clark were the special patronesses. Thanks to the energy of the women in charge, hundreds of bags, beautiful or practical, large or small, poured in, not only from the women of Congress, but from many of their distant constituents. Mrs. Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, interested that great city, and the huge boxes of bags that traveled across the continent in reply to her appeal proved the interest and the patriotism of the Golden Gate. One particularly beautiful bag of pale yellow, brocaded, lined with deep orange satin and ornamented with clusters of satin oranges and green gold leaves, typified California and was purchased by the Russian Ambassadress. A long table that stretched nearly the length of the entire ball-room at Rauscher's overflowed with bags. They climbed up over frames at the back and hung along clothes racks at either end. There were mesh bags and silver vanity bags, donated by a manufacturer in Massachusetts, from which State many other attractive bags were received. There were opera-glass bags and powder-puff bags and dainty hand-bags, on the one hand, and on the other broom bags, laundry bags, string bags, and cork bags for the practical housewife. There were tennis bags and bathing-suit bags, ready for summer vacation. Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Vice-President, in spite of many social duties, found the time to make a very pretty hand-bag for this table. Mrs. Sutherland was chairman of the Senatorial Ladies' Committee and Mrs. Shirley of that of the House.

Across the ball-room from this Congressional table was the sewing and fancy-work bag table. Never did white trellis bear more brilliant flowers than those that formed the background of this table, with their bewildering loveliness of bags of satin, of ribbon, of wonderful Chinese embroideries, of dainty muslin and lace, of quaint chintz and cretonne. There were sewing bags for bachelors, equipped with large thimbles, coarse needles, and buttons befitting masculine attire. There were Red Cross knitting bags in large quantities, but far too few for the demands. There were stocking bags bearing such mottoes as: "Said the shoe to the stocking, I'll put a hole in you. Said the stocking to the shoe, I'll be darned if you do." The patronesses of this table were Mrs. White, wife of the Chief Justice, and the wives of all the Associate Justices.

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FOR OUR OWN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

At the end of the room stood the U. S. Service table. Grouped at either end of this were standards of brilliant silk Army and Navy flags. Many signal flags adorned the table front. Soldiers, sailors, and Marine Corps men added an attractive note to this group and gave the suggestion of the real purpose of the sale—for our American Red Cross work for the fighting forces of our own country. Women were not to be the only ones for which bags were provided. Heaped on this patriotic table and piled opposite it were comfort bags for soldiers and sailors by the hundreds. Some of the familiar khaki, with tapes indicative of particular branches of the service, or of bright-colored chintzes. In these bags had been placed many different articles—treasures for the soldier boys, jack tars, or Marine Corps men. There were pads of writing-paper, envelopes, pencils, picture postcards, combs, tooth-brushes and powder, soap, small mirrors, colored handkerchiefs, scissors, needles and thread, thimbles, buttons and safety pins, and games of dominoes or cards.

On the stage back of the table stood long rows of large wooden boxes. Each box bore a sign with the name of one of the countries involved in the present war or "U. S. Army," "U. S. Navy," or "U. S. Marine Corps." Patronesses of this table were the wives of the Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Hugh Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, who for a time was Acting Secretary of War. How wonderfully women of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps had responded to the Red Cross for comfort bags the result typified. Each bag was sold for a dollar, and the purchaser had the right to put the purchase in the box of his or her choice. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps women in charge of this table had feared that, as they had nothing to offer in return for purchases made but the privilege of making a second donation or giving away the bag, they could hardly hope for great success, and it was agreed that the remainder of the bags not sold should be divided between the branches of our own service. To their delight, however, over 600 bags were bought, and the boxes for our own fighting forces were soon heaped high with the comfort bags. Mrs. Scott for the Army, Mrs. Fletcher for the Navy, and Mrs. Barnett for the Marine Corps, with many enthusiastic assistants, were in charge of this table.

COMFORT BAGS SENT TO BORDER

Already many of these bags are on the way to our faithful jackies and marines who have been doing long, hard, faithful service for more than eight months under the tropical sun of Haiti. Three hundred more have been sent to the hospital at Fort Bliss, to some 300 of our soldier boys who are there being cared for.

Under a group of young married women was the traveler's booth, of which Mrs. Preston Gibson was the chairman. A huge green trunk with open windows, side and front, decorated with vines and ferns, formed the center of the table and bore in large letters on the front the word "Baggage." Here every kind of a bag to mitigate the labors of packing tempted the traveler's purse.

A grab-bag for adults, in the small ballroom, was laden with piles of bags of paper, each containing some dainty article. There was the 25-cent pile, the 50-cent pile, and the dollar pile. This was called a "Mere Bagatelle," of which Mrs. McCammon was in charge.

The Red Cross colors inspired the ladies of the candy table, of which Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, and Mrs. Russel Morse were in charge. Slender columns made of wood, wound with red ribbons, like huge candy sticks, and a group of candy canes of the same color formed a sort of archway over the top. Red electric letters were studded across the front of the cornice, and over the center the red letters formed a red cross. All the candy was sold in bags of some description.

In another room there was the sportsman's bag, where those skilled in the art of throwing bean-bags bagged their prizes according to their ability, and a score or more of little girls in white caps and with red crosses on the front of their little white dresses had charge of the grab-bag

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for children. Even the tea and the cakes and sandwiches were served in bags, and the pretty waitresses wore again the red cross on their white gowns.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON AT BALL

In the evening a Mi-Carême ball was held. This ball the President and Mrs. Wilson attended, and to carry out still further the spirit of the bag sale, after a stately minuet took place, bag dances followed. Four large bags danced out upon the stage. These being dropped displayed four pretty girls in Swiss dress, who danced a very pretty dance with tambourines, followed by a toreador dance by the daughter of one of the South American diplomatic representatives. Then came an exquisite Oriental dance, called a bagatelle dance, given by seven young women, one of whom danced a pas seul. Darkness fell upon the ball-room with the end of this dance. When suddenly, as the lights were turned on again, the lively strains of a bag-pipe were heard, five young women in Scotch costume marched through the ball-room and up on the stage, where they danced with wonderful perfection a "Highland Fling," and then to the sound of the "Campbells are Coming" marched away again.

The sale and ball proved in every way a great success, and, with some of the contributions that were made, the total profit amounted to $6,650 for the permanent endowment fund of our Red Cross, upon which so much of our own preparedness for the care of our sick and wounded in war must depend.

RED CROSS ASSISTS FIRE-STRICKEN CITIES

THE American Red Cross gave as much assistance as its means would permit to the fire sufferers of Augusta, Georgia, and Paris, Texas, following the recent conflagrations there. As a result of some telegraphic communication between Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, and Mayor James R. Littleton, of Augusta, the Red Cross contributed $2,000 toward the relief work in the Georgia city. Mr. S. P. Morris, Director of the Mountain Division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Denver, went to the stricken Texas city immediately following the disastrous fire there, and the benefits of his experience in numerous large relief undertakings has been given the special relief committee formed in Paris. Both cities are rapidly maturing plans for rebuilding on an improved scale in the burned areas.

In response to the telegram of sympathy sent by the Red Cross to Augusta, Georgia, the Director General of Civilian Relief received the following telegram from Mayor Littleton:

"We are deeply touched by your sympathetic telegram, for which we are profoundly thankful. While we are much pushed for funds, we are making a strenuous effort to take care of situation locally. However, if in your goodness of heart you see proper to send contribution, we assure you it will be applied in very best way for relief of many who need it. Again thanking you for your telegram."

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Shipments and Acknowledgments in March

THE American Red Cross made shipments of war relief supplies in March, 1916, as follows:

Country.		Steamship.	Date of sailing.
Belgian	shipment "X".....	Chicago	March 11
English	" "CC".....	Cymric	" 11
French	" "WW".....	Rochambeau	" 4
"	" "XX".....	Chicago	" 11
"	" "YY".....	La Touraine.....	" 18
Italian	" "I".....	Palermo	" 20
"	" "J".....	Regina d'Italia.....	" 25
Montenegrin	" "F".....	San Giorgio.....	" 30
Russian	" "Q".....	Vologda	" 31

SUMMARY

Country.	No. of Shipments.	No. of Pieces.	Lbs.	Purchased.	Donated Supplies.		Total value.
					Designated.	Undesignated.	
Belgium	1	19	2,200	.....	$750.50	.....	$750.50
England	1	20	2,446	$622.60	75.00	.....	697.60
France	3	500	64,345	1,212.85	22,005.30	.....	23,218.15
Italy	2	60	7,183	1,140.87	1,365.00	$870.00	3,375.87
Montenegro	1	40	5,615	.....	535.00	.....	535.00
Russia	1	69	8,501	1,347.50	1,010.00	850.00	3,207.50
	9	717	90,290	$4,323.82	$25,740.80	$1,720.00	$31,784.62

The following acknowledgments were received by the Red Cross during March:

Belgian Shipment "Q"—Acknowledged by Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated February 17, 1916.

Belgian Shipment "R"—Acknowledged by Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated March 3, 1916.

Belgian Shipment "S"—Acknowledged by Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated March 16, 1916.

Belgian Shipment "T"—Acknowledged by Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated March 16, 1916.

English Shipment "W"—Acknowledged by British Red Cross, London; letter dated February 9, 1916.

English Shipment "Y"—Acknowledged by Dr. P. Penhallow, American Women's War Hospital, Paignton; letter dated February 18, 1916.

English Shipment "Z"—Acknowledged by United States Consul, Liverpool; letter dated February 29, 1916.

English Shipment "AA"—Acknowledged by British Red Cross, London; letter dated March 14, 1916.

French Shipment "OO"—Acknowledged by American Relief Clearing House, Paris; letter dated February 24, 1916.

French Shipment "PP"—Acknowledged by American Relief Clearing House, Paris; letter dated March 1, 1916.

French Shipment "QQ"—Acknowledged by American Relief Clearing House, Paris; letter dated March 1, 1916.

French Shipment "RR"—Acknowledged by American Relief Clearing House, Paris; letter dated March 15, 1916.

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French Shipment "SS"—Acknowledged by American Relief Clearing House, Paris; letter dated March 21, 1916.
French Shipment "TT"—Acknowledged by American Relief Clearing House, Paris; letter dated March 21, 1916.
German Shipment "I"—Acknowledged by German Red Cross, Berlin; letter dated February 29, 1916.
German Shipment "J"—Acknowledged by German Red Cross, Berlin; letter dated February 29, 1916.
German Shipment "K"—Acknowledged by German Red Cross, Berlin; letter dated February 29, 1916.
German Shipment "L"—Acknowledged by German Red Cross, Berlin; cable dated March 18, 1916.
Holland Shipment "F"—Acknowledged by American Minister at The Hague; letter dated March 20, 1916.
Italian Shipment "G"—Acknowledged by American Consul, Naples; letter dated March 10, 1916.
South African Shipment "A"—Acknowledged by American Consul, Cape Town, D. A.; letter dated February 29, 1916.
Syrian Shipment "A"—Arrived at Piræus February 17, 1916.

It is requested that all shippers of relief supplies to the Bush Terminal of the Red Cross in Brooklyn put a value on every package or case in order to adjust claims in case of accident or non-arrival of consignments.

The value should be as accurate as possible and should appear also on the lists of contents sent to the Bush Terminal receiving station, where it will be a help in appraising the value of shipments as they are forwarded to the various European countries.

HOW SOME CHILDREN HELPED

DURING the four months from November, 1915, to March, 1916, the children of Scarsdale, N. Y., made and sent through the American Red Cross to the war hospitals of Europe over 2,200 bandages, 3,800 gauze compresses, 20 comfort bags, 3 baby kits, and 14 other articles, and at Christmas time 3 dozen red stockings filled with toys, candy, and clothing for destitute little refugees. Miss Anna Vail writes from Paris that 18 of these last were sent to a "Colonie" of 150 children just arrived from the frontier, some from the Verdun region, whose joy was unbounded.

Of the hundred Scarsdale boys and girls who volunteered for Red Cross work, one-half were Boy Scouts and Camp-fire girls, who could give but an hour a month. The other children have met weekly, except when they worked at home in odd moments and on rainy days.

In one family, where a boy of eleven has made 280 bandages and over 900 dressings, 1,500 yards of gauze and 200 yards of bandage muslin have already been consumed.

Another boy, though kept at home by whooping-cough, has made 90 bandages.

The children range in age from three to fourteen. A number have become regular members of the Red Cross and have given generously from their meager pocket money, among them a little girl of six, who turned over a bank containing 100 pennies which she had saved to do Christmas shopping with.

Four of the boys have volunteered themselves and their bicycles as messengers and have been of the greatest service to the Red Cross committees and the twenty older working groups in the community.

Thus by their enthusiasm and hard work these youngsters have inspired not only other children throughout the country, but many grown-ups as well, to do their "bit" toward mitigating the great world-suffering.

MARION MURDOCK.

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FIFTEEN RED CROSS AMBULANCES DONATED BY AMERICANS TO THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS ROUNDING WASHINGTON ARCH IN NEW YORK CITY, ON EXHIBITION BEFORE BEING SHIPPED

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MEMBERSHIP MOUNTS RAPIDLY

Broad Foundation is Laid for Acquiring 1,000,000 Red Cross Members—Lively Interest Is Being Aroused. Harvey J. Hill to Manage in Field.

Prizes Are Offered in Membership Campaign.

Various prizes will be given through the American Red Cross on December 1, 1916, for certain achievements in connection with the big membership campaign—a campaign to enroll a million members for the Red Cross. The regulations governing the giving of these prizes will be announced later. The donors and the prizes are:

Miss Lusita Leland, of New York, will give a gold medal to the individual who obtains the greatest number of Red Cross members by December 1.

Mrs. W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, Mass., will give five silver medals as the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes to individuals obtaining the largest number of Red Cross members by the same date.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, will give a silver cup to the community which has the largest number of members per capita and another silver cup to the Chapter of the American Red Cross which can show for the year ending December 1, 1916, the largest Red Cross membership increase per capita of the population of the community.

THE extensive plan of the American Red Cross to recruit a membership of one million is gradually being put into operation and is bringing such gratifying returns as to impress National Headquarters with the belief that in the course of time the high goal set will be reached. Certain populous centers are being concentrated upon first by representatives of the Department of Civilian Relief, while in many of the smaller places the Red Cross Chapters, with characteristic initiative, are aiding the national movement.

As the personal manager of the country-wide undertaking, the American Red Cross has procured the services of Mr. Harvey J. Hill, who has done much constructive work for the Young Men's Christian Association, and is therefore especially fitted to serve the Red Cross afield as a membership builder. For the last six years Mr. Hill has been secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Johnstown, Pa. He has held positions of responsibility in other organizations, where his ability was clearly demonstrated. Mr. Hill is serving under the Director General of Civilian Relief, who has general supervision of the big membership enterprise, and will devote himself, first, to greater New York, in conjunction with the Director of the Atlantic Division, Mr. Edward A. Moree.

The Red Cross sincerely hopes to recruit more than one hundred thousand members in the Metropolitan District of New York alone. One hundred thousand is the first mark only. Perhaps, later, a considerably larger membership even than that will be enrolled there. Mayor Mitchel has accepted the honorary chairmanship of a strong committee of bankers, business men, labor leaders, and others, which, it is desired, will participate very actively in the local campaign. The active chairman of the committee is Mr. Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Company.

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MR. HARVEY J. HILL

Who comes to the Red Cross from the Y. M. C. A. to manage membership "preparedness" campaigns in the big cities.

FIVE REASONS FOR JOINING

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross in New York on April 14, former President Taft, chairman of the Central Committee, issued a statement on the membership situation, embodying five reasons why citizens should join the Red Cross. They are:

"1. The Red Cross is the one agency for relief commissioned by the government in case of war or disaster.

"2. In time of war the Red Cross must equip and maintain field and base hospitals; find for anxious friends sick, wounded, and missing men; transport them with tender care to hospitals or their homes; collect, prepare, and distribute hospital supplies.

"3. In the event of disaster it is ready, and must be kept ready, for immediate relief. The necessity for this was shown in the Galveston flood, the San Francisco fire, the *Titanic* wreck, Ohio floods, and eighty other disasters. In all of these the Red Cross provided immediately shelter, food, clothing, and care for the sick and dying, and thousands upon thousands of stricken people temporarily disabled—distributing more than $15,000,000 in money and supplies.

"4. The Red Cross should have 1,000,000 members. It is mobilizing the nation's generous impulses, preparing to meet not only the possible disasters of war, but also the inevitable disasters of peace.

"5. Japan, with 40,000,000 people, has 1,800,000 Red Cross members. Should the United States, with 100,000,000 people, lag behind?"

MEMBERSHIP LEADERS IN NEW YORK

Those who have been invited to serve on the Executive Committee of the New York Red Cross membership organization are: Robert Bacon, Otto Bannard, James Barber, U. N. Bethell, Cornelius N. Bliss, G. C. Boldt, James P. Boyle, C. A. Coffin, H. P. Davison, W. A. Day, Robert W. de Forest, William B. Franklin, Daniel Guggenheim, Darwin P. Kingsley, Charles F. Minor, Charles L. Morse, Charles F. Murphy, H. G. S. Noble, Charles D. Norton, Morgan J. O'Brien, E. H. Outerbridge, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Charles A. Peabody, Frederick Pratt, Eugene H. Rosenquest, J. D. Ryan, Sheriff Alfred Smith, Olin J. Stephens, Frank Trumbull, F. W. Underwood, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred T. White, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

The story of the wonderful achievement in Chicago, where over 12,000 members have been added to an original chapter membership of 1,000, is told in another part of this issue of the Magazine.

In Boston the Membership Committee, of which Miss Mary Parkman is chairman, has adopted a quiet but effective method consisting chiefly of personal solicitation. The committee has 5,000 members as its goal and has to date obtained about 4,000. It is not unlikely that when the 5,000 list is completed the chapter will find that its ambitions have grown

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with success, and that it will decide to push on to larger results.

SAN FRANCISCO DISPLAYS GRATITUDE

The chapter in Cleveland, as this article is written, is in the midst of a sweeping effort at membership extension. A committee of about 100 men, formed at an inauguration luncheon, has the campaign in hand. Each member of this committee has personally pledged himself to secure at least 100 new members for the Red Cross. The program is to be short, sharp, and compelling. The plan adopted in Cleveland is patterned closely after the plan which has operated so successfully in Chicago.

San Francisco, with that vigor and enterprise which made possible the presentation to the world last fall of the magnificent Panama-Pacific International Exposition, less than ten years after its great affliction of April 18, 1906, on April 18, 1916, informed the American Red Cross Headquarters over 3,000 miles of telephone wire that it had enrolled 11,000 members for the Red Cross and hoped in the course of a few weeks to procure not less than 25,000. This cheerful message, given on the tenth anniversary of the earthquake and fire, was delivered by Mr. Marshall Hale, member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the Membership Committee of the San Francisco Chapter of the Red Cross, in San Francisco, to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, representing the national organization in Washington.

An account of San Francisco's accomplishment, which partly is a manifestation of gratitude for the Red Cross relief work of ten years ago, will be given in a later number.

HISTORIC NEW HAVEN IS ACTIVE

New Haven, with its historic elms, its ancient seat of learning, and its traditional conservatism, has proved that it is also progressive by a swinging and enthusiastic Red Cross membership campaign which has brought in nearly 3,000 members. New Haven thus lines up abreast of the District of Columbia, each of which shows one member of the Red Cross for each 50 of population. The same ratio extended to other cities would produce 50,000 members in Chicago, 15,000 in Boston, 33,500 in Philadelphia, and 110,000 in greater New York.

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter is beginning a vigorous effort to build up a membership. This chapter, which was only recently organized, is showing every indication of enthusiasm and leadership. The chapter has obtained a large store-room, prominently situated, which has been made campaign headquarters. In this room has been installed an exhibit showing phases of Red Cross activity. A good report from Philadelphia is constantly expected.

The Denver Chapter was early in the membership movement and has rolled up a membership of about 1,000; but before the effort ends it is expected that a much larger return will be reported.

PASADENA LEADS ON PER CAPITA BASIS

Pasadena, with a population of only 40,000, has enrolled a thousand members, and thus leads all other American cities which have so far reported in its ratio of membership, with a showing of one Red Cross member for each 40 of the population.

The Executive Committee of the Winston, Conn., Chapter of the American Red Cross recently voted to turn over to the national organization all of its membership dues, and not merely send 50 per cent of the annual membership dues, as required by the by-laws. This voluntary step is keenly appreciated.

* * * * *

As a means of raising war relief revenue, the Italian Red Cross has been permitted to issue postage stamps of ten and fifteen centesimi respectively, with an extra charge of five centesimi. The use of the stamps is optional and is limited to the inland post and to that to and from the Italian colonies.

* * * * *

From Mrs. H. G. Cortis, representing a committee of prominent New York women who recently held a bazaar in the Ritz-Carlton which netted $1,600, the American Red Cross has gratefully received a contribution of $800, designated for use in extending the work of its Town and Country Nursing Service. "Our fervent thoughts for peace and comfort accompany the donation," writes Mrs. Cortis.

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Prayer of a Red Cross Nurse

H, Comforter Divine of human sorrow,
Grant that Thy followers on earth below
A little of Thy healing grace may borrow,
To check war's woe.

Grant that our human hands may never falter
In caring for the stricken and the sore.
Give us the strength to serve, as at an altar,
And count our lives as nothing in the score.

Give us the faith and the clear-seeing vision
To find, beyond the horror and the strife,
The courage, the endurance, the submission,
The spirit that deems honor more than life.

Oh, Comforter Divine of human sorrow,
God, who alone can cause the strife to cease,
Give us fresh strength to face the coming morrow,
Or grant us peace.

—*Susan C. Hearle.*

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The generous spark extinct revive,
Teach me to love and to forgive;
Exact my own defects to scan,
What others are to feel, and know myself a Man.
—*Gray's Hymn to Adversity.*

MORE FLASHES OF HOPE FROM WAR'S HELIOGRAPH

HOWEVER black and lowering are the war clouds, they are occasionally parted and even rolled away by undeniable demonstrations that altruism still lives and vigorously. These demonstrations inspire hope unbounded in the breasts of those who contend that men of all races, wherever they may be and whatever their beliefs and traditions, are brothers, and as the representatives of a common species—the dominant and divinely endowed animal—should be constructively helping one another.

There have come to our notice several incidents of the recent Gallipoli campaign of the British, in which the loss of life on both sides was tremendous, which serve to augment, though it needs no strengthening, the prediction of Pastor Charles Wagner, he of "The Simple Life," when he says in his book "Justice": "The sentiment which leads you to run to each other's aid, even under a rain of shells, will some day be stronger than all the reasons put together that draw you into this inhuman warfare."

Ponder for a moment this brief account, for which William G. Shepherd, an American war correspondent, is our authority:

"Today I heard Irish officers praise the Turks. 'The Turks are devilish fighters, but always gentlemen,' said one Irish captain. . . . 'The Turks never refused our offer of a truce.' 'One day,' said another officer, 'we unwittingly placed one of our batteries too near a hospital. It happened because of some mistake in orders. The Turks were the first to notice it, and they signaled to us with a heliograph, "We'll be forced to fire very close to your hospital if you do not move your battery from the neighborhood."' 'I saw them do an interesting thing one day,' said a third officer. 'During a truce to bury the dead the Turks flashed us a heliograph message in French. It read, "Honor to all soldiers; confusion to all politicians." Another time a Turkish rifle bullet hit one of our Royal Medical Corps officers in the leg, and he fell in sight of both the Turkish and British trenches. The Turks immediately gave us a chance to go out and get him, and then they sent us a heliograph message apologizing for the fact that one of their men had stupidly mistaken the medical man for a regular soldier.'"

One of the photographs in this Magazine bears upon the same general thought. In heavy muddy weather a squad of French Red Cross ambulance men is shown gently carrying a wounded German in a blanket to an awaiting ambulance. The story is that, under orders, the German darted out from his trench on the Western Front to cut a French ground telephone wire. Recognizing the German's bravery, and being as merciful

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as he was heroic, the French sought to "wing" him only, thus to prevent the loss of the wire, and they succeeded. Thereupon they promptly dispatched a Red Cross rescue party to his side and took him to a hospital.

The generous spark is not so extinct after all, is it?

BRITISH RED CROSS TAKES LIBERAL STAND ON RUBBER

THE following editorial expression from the official journal of the British Red Cross Society speaks for itself:

"There has been some agitation in America owing to the British refusal to allow rubber gloves and rubber sheets to be sent by the American Red Cross to Germany. The *World* published a statement from the chairman of the American Physicians' Expedition Committee to the effect that the death of an American nurse in Germany has been due to infection from uncovered hands, and hence, indirectly, to our blockade. Whatever merits the story may have, British action regarding surgical rubber has in point of fact been troubling the American Red Cross. While Great Britain is well within her rights in stopping the entry of rubber into Germany, and while, as has been pointed out, the North during the Civil War deliberately tried to keep surgical supplies from the South, it was felt by some of our well-wishers in the States that, in view of the amount of gloves or sheets that would go to the making of a single motor tire, for instance, and in view of the great debt we, in common with all belligerents, owe to the American Red Cross, Great Britain would be well advised to reconsider her decision."

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITALS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE

THE imagination of those at home has not been able to grasp the stupendous quantities of everything demanded in this war. Engagements take place of which but little mention is made, each more deadly and more bloody than any battle of our Civil War."

So appeals the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, our official general agent for all France; and if this be true of engagements in the French quarter we may readily believe it equally true of clashes far over on the Eastern Front, about which we in America know scarcely anything. Little engagements, barely mentioned, as bloody as our Gettysburg or Fredericksburg! We have to use familiar measurements to appreciate the frightful consequences of the little battles abroad. And then stop and think of Verdun, the brobdingnagian struggle that well-nigh rocks the earth!

HERE'S A LAD WHOSE PHOTOGRAPH WE WANT

WHEN a little boy laid up with the whooping-cough produces, while so laid up, NINETY-NINE bandages for wounded soldiers—the number is put in capitals for his sake especially—NINETY-NINE bandages for the Red Cross, we maintain he should be given extra-special mention. That is what a youngster in Scarsdale, N. Y., did, according to the author of "How Some Children Helped," in this issue. It is a gratifying little report indeed, and because it had to deal with many children no names were given. But we are going to put a kindly detective on the trail of this whooping young bandage roller and not only get his name, but a picture of him on the side! Also we hope he not only came out of the whooping-cough strong and well, but that he won't have the mumps or the measles or anything. This applies to all the young people in Scarsdale.

A. C.

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